

INCLE SAM TO DEWEY.

say down East, to Sam would like to say et or two at least, s slying hero's lip.

marter-deck and spray, age to put your epaulets mary blade away. where straining hawsers sted acchors drip, takes tars in chorus sing ant give up the ship!"

puts of peace are sweet, ars the angry Gatling. to know that you are there.

size ropes and spars, g and see the dear old fing its glorious stars. you still to guard it. cord upon your htp. ant seamen at your back, at give up the ship, and irving in Leslie's Weekly.

NER A LA JAPANESE.

at That is Certainly Picturwind May Be Digestible.

American given to stiff joints suiness lunches and the like. worth trial and discomfort if consts enough to be the guest ma for in Japan hospitality the cardinal virtues.

sustoms and usages have

a pair of cotton overshoes, by the host has an extra preside at his table unless les in the party, but apprecede a dinner, as do cobyes are said. Silken en are arranged according by Japanese are of course de in graceful and prettilyto bring in lacquer trays my covered bowls. Before ars on the tables they set for and dropping on their med knives and forks, but one of attack are made are never used twice. looms, when they are of the most exquisite

is are also the lacquer om the tiny bowls, and kewise finds an assortthe new and generally austering up much lots getting the food on the table to one's in few times most of it. or on one's lap. The host is apt to come to aggesting lifting the the aid of a chopstick of in, as one would po-

of fells what they are. man soup; kuchitori, crushed into a hish, picked fine and alls and baked; sainto thin slices and This is dipped into 7, and is reamy very is of warm sake, the naof rice, are served Napkins and bread

is a small fish boila chance here to get with the chopsticks; folled with potatoes t mad of onlons, peas with a few leaves of ma snalls served ashed, and chamanmade of fish and mbrooms for a rel-

acturry of rice and and for a fourth and erved with soy

bon, a tray holding a hibachi with live coals in a cone of ashes and a section of bamboo for an ash receiver, is put before each guest, and cigars and cigarettes are passed around. When all is over one feels very hungry, stiff in the joints, and if the dinner has been a left Honolulu with the intention of reachlarge one, very much in need of a brandy and soda. - Boston Transcript.

THE BERMUDAS.

Have More Stategic Than Geographical Importance.

The Bermudas have more historical and strategic than geographical importance. The entire area of the islands is only about 1914 square miles. According to the census of 1891 the population was 15,012 including whites and colored persons in the proportion of 2 to 3. These figures are proportion of 2 to 3. These figures are exclusive of the garrison, which varies according to circumstances. The original settlers of Bermuda seem to have been three men left behind by Sir George Somers, who was wrecked there in 1609, and departed thence for Virginia in the following year. In 1612 the Virginia Company sent out a party of fifty settlers, under the charge of one Richard Moore. Several hundred emigrants were forwarded to him in successive batches shortly afterward, but they seem to have overtaxed the resources of the islands, and, as a consequence, suffered from privations. Subsequently the islands were divided into nine parishes, which still contions. Subsequently the islands were divided into nine parishes, which still constitute the basis for the political and ecclesiastical arrangements. After 1829 the population increased with relative rapidity, being computed at 8,000 in 1679, including slaves. Up to the outbreak of our Revolutionary War the inhabitants of the Bermudas found in the American colonies a mart for their produce. But after the Peace of 1783 the prosperity of the islands began to decline and has never been entirely restored.

The Bermudas have enjoyed representative institutions almost from the date of the first colonization; the Executive, however, being appointed and controlled by the Home Government, is independent of

The Bermudas have enjoyed representative institutions almost from the date of the first colonization; the Executive, however, being appointed and controlled by the Home Government, is independent of the local Legislature. The Governor, designated by the Crown is a general officer. ar way into many homes of ignated by the Crown, is a general officer, ignated by the Crown, is a general officer, whose dinners and lunches who also commands the garrison. He is assisted by an executive council of six, some of whom are ex officio members, the others being appointed by the Governor. The Legislature consists of the Governor. The Legislature consists of the Governor, the Legislature consists of the Governor, the Legislature Council and the House of Assembly; the former, or upper house, has three official and six unomicial members, the principle of those with which is assisted by an executive council of six, some of whom are ex officio members, the content of the ground to emerge about a mile farther down. Cone No. 6 was still smoking, but nearly out, so we pushed on to cone No. 7, which was belching huge volumes of steam and suiphur, which, fortunately, was being blown away from us; but still we could not get very near it. has three official and six unofficial members; the nine parishes return four members are made up of slidest stand of our solid parsions being the possession of freehold property of not less than the last and largest, being about 200 feet high and 500 feet in diameter. This, in fact, was a verifable volcano, membership of the Assembly. The memmembership of the Assembly. The members of both houses are paid \$2 a day while sitting; this sum is intended to cover a first distance, and the scent at a distance. The elections for the Assembly are septennial. The common law of England, supplemented by a number of local acts, is enforced in Bermuda, and instince is administered by a Chief Judge.

The membership of the Assembly. The members are paid \$2 a day with a roar and boom that might have with a roar and boom that might have been heard for miles. Boulders that must have weighed more than a ton shot high above the giare of the lava, hundred are less apt to take the disease, or, if they are attacked, they have it in a milder form, but the question is still sub judge."

With regard to the general question of

Murray, who gave his name to an anchorage to the north of St. George's, recom-mended the construction of a dockyard in 1794, and Capt. Tinder, R. N., fixed the naval station upon Ireland Island. Large mended the construction of a dockyard in 1534, and Capt. Tinder, R. N., fixed the naval station upon Ireland Island. Large sums of money have been spent on the defence of the archipelago. The dock yard is of great utility, and the British North American squadron continually has recourse to it; it contains the largest frequency of the continual sums of money have been spent on the defence of the archipelago. The dock-yard is of great utility, and the British floating dock in the world, which, however, is not of capacity adequate to the proportions of the greatest modern irongothors, and it is proposed to build a dry we gave it up, for we were nearly sufformed by the Mauser building for the greatest modern irongothors. This characteristic of external wounds in the cases of those injured by the Mauser buildings, and it is proposed to build a dry we gave it up, for we were nearly sufformed by the Leeand dropping on t.e.r dock of sufficient capacity. It is well cated. It was a bad fix. We seemed about to be choked, like rats in a cage. wis to the floor, Chopsticks tween Bermuda and Halifax was opened Professor Ingalls said, "Gentlemen, we on July 14, 1800. The system has been cannot live much longer, so prepare for recently extended from Bermuda via the worst," We made notes in our books Turk's Island to Jamaica and the West of the time. The extraordinary strategic value of Bermuda, considered as a naval and saw an arch, as it were, in the thickest saw an arch, as it were, in the thickest part of the sulphur-cloud, the wind blowling, there being no other island within hundreds of miles that could be unitzed instead of it. Its position with reference instead of it. Its position with reference that the same is a saw an arch, as it were, in the thickest part of the sulphur-cloud, the wind blowing it above the ground. "Look!" I said. "Foun for it," and run we did, for dear life, barely getting through. The guide fait in a faint, and we had to carry him the same in the oast, from Newfoundland to Florida and West Indies, is unique, for, if the isiand be taken as a center, and a radius of from 700 to 1,000 miles be assumed, we find that it commands all of the enor-

on one's lap. The soil and rock being so porous that, even when almost destined and cross each when almost destined and cross each when almost destined and other livers nor springs on the islands, the short rest we moved on again. It was now getting dark, but the awful, livid glare from the colossal volcano helped us along. We dared not stop. If "One finds case after case convalescent by dries. Water for domestic and other purposes has to be caught on the roofs, or in specially prepared receptacles, and stored in tanks. Bermuda having no rainy season, a drought for five or six weeks is unusual. When the rain is exceptionally heavy, the day is called a "tank day," and is regarded with much favor by the inhabitants, as it replensibles the water supply. The annual rainfall is about sixty inches. The climate of Bermuda is a perpetual summer, the highest temperature not exceeding 88 degrees and the lowest range during the winter months being 50 degrees on the average. Frost is unknown, although on average. Frost is unknown, although on one occasion, a thermometer laid on the grass registered 32 degrees. The air is normally damp, being laden with moisture from the sea; the dampness is not inclefts and crevices of the lava, sometimes jurious, although it has the disagreeable effect of producing perspiration, which, of course, is intensified by the slightest exertion. The extreme purity of the air accounts for the healthfulness of the cli-mate, and the great charm of Bermuda is that you can live, almost all the year round, out of doors. Ordinary English clothing can be worn during the winter months, while, during the summer, sunstroke is scarcely ever known, and, even in the hottest weather, a straw hat is

Sufficient protection for the head.

The agriculture of the islands is in backward state. Nearly all the while oranges and peaches Figs have now entirely disappeared, and oranges are represented by samples of a bitter variety. Feaches now never come to anything, and lemons and avocado pears are fast disappearing. Whether this be due to disappearing. Whether this be due to want of care or to the introduction of mirin; shirulined and confectionwhich are very sweet weet and confection are very sweet which are very sweet weet and confection are very sweet which are very sweet where we want and the illusion made me feel the bottom, and the illusion made me feel that the bottom, and the illusion made me feel the bottom, and the illusion made me feel that the bottom, and the illusion made me feel that the bottom, and the illusion made me feel that the bottom, and the illusion made me feel that the bottom, and the illusion made me feel that the bottom, and the illusion made me feel that the bottom which are very sweet where the bottom was a wonder of the bottom. The bottom was a wonder of the bottom which are very sweet where the bottom was a wonder of the bottom which are very sweet where the bottom was a wonder of the bottom which are very sweet where the bottom was a wonder of the bottom where the bottom was a wonder of the bottom where the bottom was a wonder of the bottom was a wonder of t of the lecture on Bermuda, does not pretend to say. Bananas, on the other hand,
do well, and so do all varieties of melons.
The staple industry is the cultivation of
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to the floor in actrees during the cultivation of the summer betrees to the summer b

cumjacent reef. Fishpots are largely used, and the fish taken in them are kept in tanks on the seashore. Turtle are caught, and can always be obtained once a week. Bermuda at present enjoys perfect immunity from reptiles, although it is possible that they may be introduced some day with a beneficial object in view. Toads were imported only a few view. Toads were imported only a few years ago to destroy some of the insect life, but they have spread all over the island, the climate suiting them too well.

A STORY OF PLUCK.

Told By Photographer.

The following from the Wide World for June is a brief description of the terrible experience of Frank Davey and party during a trip up Mauna Loa to photograph the great eruption of 1899. The plucky author-photographer made his exposures under perfectly appalling conditions-indeed, at one time it seemed as though the entire expedition must perish in the choking sulphur clouds that blew Sir William MacCormac, Back From across their path.

ing the scene of action from the Kau side of the island of Hawaii. Upon arriving at Kailua, Kona, I telephoned Mr. Monsarrat at Kapapala, but found that he had a house full of guests on the same journey bent, and that all his horses had been engaged. Rather, then loss time there. engaged. Rather than lose time, therefore, I at once decided to take the most difficult route of all—right over the great mountain from the Kona side. The ob-stacles to be overcome may perhaps be imagined when I state that Mauna Loa is a rugged, jagged, pit-set and depressingly gloomy volcanic mountain 13,675 feet high, and that we had to make our way over lava the whole distance.

Here I hunted about for horses, and found too some gentlemen who wanted

found, too, some gentlemen who wanted to join our expedition from Kallua, eight in all, including Professor Ingalls, Colonel McCarthy, Stearns Buck, J. Bollard, H. A. Kluegel, and three guides. We set forth. The first night we camped on the edge of the forest in a dreading rain edge of the forest in a drenching rain

passed five dead cones that had been in action a short time before. The fiery flood had burst through the side of the mountain, run a short distance, and then

200 feet high and 500 feet in diameter.
This, in fact, was a veritable volcano, speuting red-hot lava 100 feet into the air cording to Sir William, "No decided opin-

about an hour we started back, for we charged, a very large proportion being could not possibly get water until we able to return to duty at the front. He reached the top of Mauna Loa. As the sun went down the magnificence of the was so hot that we were forced to come external we

mous coastline washed by the Atlantic, as well as the outer fringe of the West Indies,

It is to be noted that there are neither think he should ever find us alive again. Mr. Buck and I took turns in carrying my camera, and I also had the canteen.

looked nearly full of water-so clear, 1 holding the bottle for him to hil. After getting down about five feet he stood looking as if he saw a ghost, I shouted, "Why don't you fill the bottle?" His answer was, "I cannot see any water," and then he turned very pale. Throwing down a piece of lava, I exclaimed: "There's the water!" But, to my aston-

Davey's Trip to Mauna Los Volcano. Facts of the Field and Hospital.

South Africa, Speaks of Medical Affairs.

LONDON, May 15.-Sir William Mac-Cormac, the eminent surgeon, has come back from South Africa and gives an interesting account of his experiences

especially the Sisters of the Army Nurs-ing Service, but the famous surgeon aledge of the forest in a drenching rain and resumed our journey at daybreak, arriving at the summit about dusk.

Here we slept, or tried to sleep, on the edge of the crater Mokuaweoweo, the second largest in the world. We turned into a blow-hole in the lava, little thinking that the wind swept through it as a through a funnel. But we had to stay there, for, though it was freezing cold and the hall was falling, it was dangerous to wander about over the rifts and lows himself to say of another class, more charitably, by the way, than others at home have already spoken of them: "The work has undoubtedly been hampered in some cases by the interference of ladies."

I warned the men who gave it me of the triple, charge they making this statement. lows himself to say of another class, more hospital trains, which have been so extensively used during the present war, and have been fitted up in the most perfeet manner, Sir William declares their portance. value to have been incalculable.

"In some cases," he says, "by reason of the situation, they have been able actually to go on to the field of battle itself. One illustration of the value of these was found after the battle of Colenso, where men wounded in battle in the morning resting in their beds in a covered buildof the most noteworthy things in this war is the speed with which the wounded field for twenty-four hours."

whom I saw at Jacobsdal. Yet a good many of these wounds were suppurating, and as the difference between the two bullets is so slight, the difference in results must. I believe, be ascribed to a large extent to the fact that our wounded have been treated so speedily after the receipt of their injuries with the first fail dressing on the field. It one of my field dressing on the field. In one of my previous letters I commented upon the careful and effective manner in which the life, barely getting through. The guard fell in a faint, and we had to carry him along. In a few minutes the cloud setalong. In a few minutes the cloud setalong. The British soldier has been well ed. The British soldier has been well again but we were safe for drilled by the officers of the Royal Army About a mile farther up we saw the Medical Corps upon the method of application guide standing on a mound of lava cation of the first field dressing, which each man carries on his person, and judging by the way in which these dressings were applied by the men themselves or by comrades in the absence of the medical officer, their teaching appears to

"One finds case after case convalescent

laparotomy and many more I know of have been unsuccessful; the injury has been irreparable in many. In many too long an interval had elapsed and there were other unavoidable hindrances. Bethis as it may, I feel sure that the mere fact of a Mauser or Lee-Metford rifle going down ten or fifteen feet, only to bullet traversing the abdomen is of itself no sufficient indication of the necessity our mouths were so parched and swollen. I have seen so many cases of this kind in which the patients have recovered Finally we came across a break in the without any surgical interference that lava bed, about eight feet wide, which one may well pause before deciding to

certain time even after receiving a chest wound or a gunshot fracture of the up-per extremity, but with these and one or two other exceptions his fighting capacity after being wounded is practically their origin. The latest editional. In a war like this there is no such strictly follows the discover down a piece of lava, I exclaimed: two other exceptions his fighting capacters the genealogists have made not be supported by after being wounded is practically a splash into the fathomless abyss. The ether side. Although one has seen cases the genealogists have made not the genealogist have not the genealogist have not the genealogist have not the genealogist have not crevasse was so deep we could not see of men being able to advance for a cer- beg, Morayshire. Adam's gra

range of killing by explosion, lyddite has the effect of turning its victims yellow and producing extreme sickness of long duration. It is said to cause jaundice. As an explosive the Boers declared that they did not fear lyddite more than ordinary shell fire, but they dreaded the fumes."

With regard to the use of explosive or soft-nosed bullets by the Boers, Sir William said: "So far as I observed the wounds, I saw no evidence of the use of explosive bullets, although it was reportexplosive bullets, although it was reported on good authority that some of the wounds had been caused by them. Perwounds had been caused by them. Per-sonally, I never saw a wound that pre-sented explosive effects, but their ab-sence may have been due to the fact that the range was so great. It certainly is not possible to mistake Mauser or Snider-bullet wounds for those caused by explo-sive bullets." sive bullets."

Dealing with some of the modern appliances and methods used in war. Sir William MacCormac remarked: "The Roentgen rays are used as a matter of course, and nearly all the hospitals are now equipped with the apparatus for this method of diagnosis. It is always used previous to making exploration for a bullet, and an officer is told off to specific bullet, and an officer is told off to spe-cially take photographs by it. An addi-tional apparatus, which not only deter-mines the place of the bullet, but also shows its depth from the surface, is proving of great value. The Boers also have the X-rays apparatus, and I saw it working at the German hospital at Ja-cobsdal."

Often in these letters there has been

quoted the evidence of presumably impar-tial and honest men as to the noble qual-ities of the Boers. Much, of course, has teresting account of his experiences among the wounded at the front. He has nothing but praise for the medical arrangements of the war. "The provision made by the Government," he says, "was so ample and complete that it left little or nothing to be desired. Nothing that provision could suggest or that money could purchase was wanting anywhere."

The nursing staff also gets high praise, especially the Sisters of the Army Nurs
ities of the Boers. Much, of course, has been reported with regard to another side of their character. Here, for instance, are some notes written by the Rev. M. F. Crewdson, a Wesleyan chaplain with the British forces in South Africa, who has not shrunk from saying things both good and bad of the hard-fighting burghers. "It has," he says, "been my privilege to spend many hours with the wounded heroes of Slingersfontein and Hobkirk's Farm, and on the testimony of at least a dozen of these men who had never seen one another since the fight, who had occupied different positions on the hill

'In my rounds I came across an Australian whose leg had been broken by an explosive bullet. He related an incident which shows how some Boers are hu-mane, and even chivalrous. He was lying between the rocks unable to move, when a young, well-dressed Boer came up and, addressing him in faultless English, said: 'Are you much hurt, old man?' The Australian trembled and were, as a result of these hospital trains, blanched, for he expected treachery, and prepared to receive a pistol shot. 'Oh, don't be afraid of me, I won't hurt you, you are hurt enough already. Shall I get you a drink of water?" 'If you please,' No sooner was it said than done. Now I have two peaches in my pocket, will have been picked off the field. In the Franco-German war, I remember, the wounded often lay where they fell for days and nights, but I do not suppose there has been a single battle in this war in which the wounded remained on the field for twenty-four hours."

I have two peaches in my pocket, will you have two peaches in my pocket, will and a further benison was bestowed. You will be very faint there with this sun pouring down on you, and the young half so that the shadow of his body might fall on his wounded foe. Meanwhile the field for twenty-four hours." Another question on which there has that in the long run the English would

"Individual instances of this kind buke a general condemnation of the Boer race; but against them we have to re cord instances like that of another poor sembly are septennial. The common are of England, supplemented by a number of local acts, is enforced in Bermuda, and justice is administered by a Chief Judges and three Police Magistrates. The seat of government, was originally situated at St. George's, bigh that they cooled and became quite black before reaching the rim of the vortex again. The wind blew immenses of the tothe westword, and in 1793 the town of Hamilton, in Pembroke Parish, was into the flovernor for the time being: in Sia it replaced St. George's as the seat of government.

In the common are of the cone as its own height tacked, they have it in a minder form, but the question of which time he was visited by Boers who pitted him with compiacent words while they were at a white heat, but went so high that they cooled and became quite black before reaching the rim of the vortex again. The wind blew immenses of the tothe westword, and in 1793 the town of Hamilton, in Pembroke Parish, was into the Grovernor for the time being: in Sia it replaced St. George's as the seat of government.

In the common are high above the cone as its own height tacked, they have it in a minder form, but the question of still sub judice."

Some of these ejected masses were as the deepend question of which they testimony of other they were at a white heat, but went so high that they cooled and became quite black before reaching the rim of the vortex as to the humaneness of the substance came across him, during which time he was visited by Boers who with the testimony of other religious teaching a multiple to the truth, and hence it is said the proximate to the truth, and hence it is said the proximate to the truth, and hence it is said the proximate to the truth, and hence it is said the proximate to the truth, and hence it is said the proximate t sore, thirsty, and nearly exhausted.

After taking two views and resting about an hour we started back, for we reached the top of Mauna Loa. As the sun went down the magnificence of the same much greater. As we approached the top of many and are, traversed without inflicting more and are traversed without inflicting more and are considerable proportion of the sore and are particularly remained to the sore and are traversed without inflicting more and are particularly remained to the sore and the sor pains be doubled, than that we stain our national honor, and forego our national chivalry by firing on the servants of the fallen. A boy of fourteen, Frankie Maine by name, was sitting on a veran-da looking at a Boer position through a field glass. He was arrested, confined in the condemned cell in Colesberg jail, sent a prisoner to Bloemfontein, where he was kept on prison diet for a week, and on the earnest representation of the Rev. Franklin, Wesleyan minister, sent

Two dukedoms have been well in the eye of the public during the present week. And in each case the present Duke is nearly connected by marriage with the royal family. Of the Duke of Argyll many anecdotes, new and old, have been printed the last few days. The one that perhaps throws most light on the way in which the late Duke and his people regarded his position in Scotland is that of the old woman, who on hear-ing that the present Duke, then the Marquis of Lorne, was to marry the Queen's daughter, Princess Louise, remarked: "Eh! It's a mighty prood woman the Queen will be today." As a matter of fact it is curious to find that the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess had a common ancestry nearly 500 years ago in the person of James I. of Scotland. Queen's descent from James I. (1394-1437) is through James II., III., IV., V. and VI. Elizabeth, the daughter of James VI., married the King of Bohemia and became the grandmother of George 1. The Argyll descent from James I. is even more tortuous, but perfectly clear. Princess Annabella Stuart, daughter of James I., married the second Earl of Huntly. The daughter of their son, Lady Janet Gordon, married the third Earl of Argyll, from whom, though not in direct male line the late Duke was in direct male line, the late Duke was descended.

The other dukedom, that of Fife, which has been a topic of conversation, can boast no such pedigree as the Argylls, who trace their descent from Sir Colin Campbell, knighted in 1286. The present Duke of Fife, as is well known, married Princess Louise, daughter of the Prince of Wales. More fortunate than the presexpose a wounded man to the inevitable ent Duke of Argyll, who is childless, the looked nearly full of water—so clear, I thought, that I could see in it a reflection of the rocks. Calling to Mr. Buck to go down, he took off his coat and started. I was lying upon the edge of the crevasse, holding the bottle for him to fill. After holding the bottle for him to fill. After holding the store is no doubt that a man between the ways about five feet he store is no doubt that a man between the ways about five feet he store is no doubt that a man between the ways about five feet he store is no doubt that a man between the ways about five feet he store is no doubt that a man between the ways about five feet he store is no doubt that a man between the ways about five feet he store is no doubt that a man between the ways about five feet he store is no doubt that a man between the ways about the store is no doubt that a man between the ways are stored in the first started. It is a stored in the first started in the first started in the stored in the first started in the fir his body and be thereby none the worse son is born subsequent to the announce-for many hours. He can carry on for a ment. This is regarded as another proof of the luck of the Duffs. The rise Duffs is one of the most work d stories in the peerage, despite the genealogists have made valueryn was

Minister.

Wing Tu Fang Writes of His Understanding of the Religion of America.

This question of religion is a very intricate one. Owing to our limited knowledge of the universe and of the future we are all compelled to grope in darkness for the truth. What would seem a miracle to one generation is entirely intelligible to the next generation. Consider merely the marvelous things that are done by the power of electricity. How incredible, how miraculous they would have seemed a century ago.

When an educated Chinaman is asked what his religion is he is apt to find himself at a loss for an adequate answer. We are disciples of Confucius, and from him we have the simple creed of "belief in goodness." At the same time we recognize the value of lessons taught by other teachers than our own great sage and philosopher, and we do reverence to them as well as to Confucius. That tolerant feeling is frequently illustrated at a Chinese funeral. Thousands of dollars are nese funeral. Thousands of dollars are often expended on the funeral ceremony of which a special feature is the long, imposing procession of mourners to the tomb. The deceased may be a follower of Confucius, but often happens that his family calls in on that occasion to aid Taost and Buddhist priests to offer pray-



WING TU FANG. Chinese Minister to Washington, who has written his views on Christianity.

The ladies in China are particularly re-ligious; women the world over seem to be of a more religious cast of mind than are men. In China the teachings of Buddha appeal to them strongly. They are devout in their attendance at the Buddhist temple, where they say Buddhist prayers and worship the images of heroes

It is difficult for a man of education and reflection to give credence to all the Bi-ble stories. The accounts of the crea-tion of the world and the story of Adam and Eve and the Garden of Eden seem to me funny. I see, too, that in these days of enlightenment many thinkers in Europe and America take a similar view.

I was astonished the other day to read
that a celebrated New York minister had
denied his belief in the doctrine of vicarious atonement. He took the ground that it was impossible for one person to atone for the sins of another.

I must acknowledge that the teachings of Jesus Christ seem to me to establish a standard of conduct as highly ethical as that established by the doctrine of Confucius. Jesus Christ, in fact, goes a little further than Confucius. It your energy smiles you one cheek he hids you my smites you on one cheek he bids you turn the other also. Confucius is more practical. He says, "requite justice with justice, favors with favors." "If we requite our enemy with kindness, how indeed can we reward our friends?" he

Christianity will make people good, if they live up to it, but how many do? What Christians repay evil with good? Show me them. It must, however, be remembered that Christianity has mense good in this world. I have quarrel with any religion that is based on a foundation of virtue. If they all bid one do good, and deter one from doing evil, I say let them all go on. If there is a reward in some future life for the good deeds on earth, if there is heaven for the righteous, there must surely be many ladders leading up to it, just as there are many stair-cases in a house. To say that there is only one ladder is too narrow for me. If there is reward for any I believe it will be for all good

Christians say that except you believe in Christ you cannot be saved. I am broader than that doctrine. My religion comprehends all. I have read the history of Europe during the Middle Ages, and the account there given of persecutions caused by difference in religious belief has filled me with horror. We have no such in China; Jews, Mohammedans, Buddhists have lived there peacefully side by side. It is only when indiscreet Christian missionaries go to extremes and excite the people that they ever have any trouble. They say, "Oh you Confucians, you are all wrong! You worship idols. Tear them down!" This is idle, and does not appeal to the Chinese secretaries. not appeal to the Chinese as consistent, for they know that all Roman Catholics have idols of some shape in their churches. The missionaries should go about their work more quietly if they hope for success.

No one ever heard of the Chinese ris ing against the Mohammedans, although Mohammed was a conspicuous enemy of